PARIS AND THE DRESSMAKER

SUGGESTIONS WORTH NOTING BY THE AMERICAN BUYER.

AMUSING INCIDENTS IN SHOPPING, SOME WITH PLEASANT AND SOME WITH UN-

FLEASANT ENDINGS.

Paris, Jan. 29.-Indications do not promise that we shall see any "elaborate simplicity" this season or simplicity of any kind-nothing but general "fussiness" and frivolity from the top of a bunchy

neck ruche to the hem of a much ruffled skirt. Stately belies and "Gibson girls" have had their day, at least for a time, so would seem to say the first instalment of spring models which you know are always designed for the American market. This would imply that we know what is to be worn in America before we have any reason for discovering what the Parisienne is going to adopt; which is jargely true, although the couturière is not the tocrat in the matter. Between her and the defined modes of the spring stands the buyer; generally a man or woman of such long experience that one wonders where his apprenticeship was passed, and perhaps, after all, successful "buyers" are born, not made, and know instinctively what their feminine public will choose. like a successful manager of foreign stars and music hall novelties. The buyer is the only person before whom the

Paris couturière cringes; while she may be haughty to a counters and snub a millionaire, she is affability itself to the breezy person who comes to Paris twice a year, and perhaps then only carries off two or three models from each important house. THE PRIVATE DRESSMAKER.

the small private dressmaker to whom the annual Paris visit and the purchasing of half a dozen models at an exorbitant price (to which duty must be added) does not have so easy a time among her French confrères. To be sure, hotel lists are scanned even by the largest houses for even this small fish, and she is waited upon and invited most impressively to survey their models. But woe unto her if she leaves without purchas-

ing, for "it is rank dishenesty," they intimate, "to see all their latest models and not buy even one." and when her one order is finally reluctantly given they are prone not to take any too much pains with it. This fact explains their eagerness to be the first with a newcomer, for they know that, according to business methods here, her lists of pur-chases will be exhausted during her first few visits. ith experience she leatns the better way, which applies quite as strongly to private buyers that come over intending to purchase three or half a dozen gowns for their own use. This is to firmly say she is to spend the first day looking about, and under no conditions will give an order until she has made her rounds. If they accept her conditions, they can only press her to purchase, but it is unwise to break the rule, for, if she leaves even one order, some assistant or model is sure to tell it to another in a rival house, which in consequence, feels aggrieved, not to say cheated. It is the best rule for any one doing any extensive shopping in Paris to say at the stait-out that they will not buy until a second vish. It is quite true that some houses will not show things under these conditions, but there are others that will, add, as there is no such tiling as "picking up bargaina" in the full reason, the gown or hat, which is, after all, only a model, is always there to be duplicated the next no conditions will give an order until she model, is always there to be duplicated the next

the worst examples in this line having the aston-ishing impudence to hang out a sign of "entree To look in the windows generally means that the shopkeeper or assistant comes out and livites one to enter, and to do so is to fall into a se did a gentleman passing through Paris list summer. After an invitation to look over a lat of old books and engravings, on leaving he was told by the keeper that if he didn't purchase he must pay for his time. Not knowing the customs, the language nor even the money very well, this surewd, acute American business man actually gave a gold piece-\$1-to get away without trouble. AMUSING INCIDENTS.

A statter incident with a pleasanter ending, oc

curred to an American resident in Paris, who enlarge shop on the Boulevard and simply asked for a certain siyle of hat. They hadn't what he asked for, and knew it, but insisted on showing other things. When he finally menaged to get away the commis got very angry and said: "That may be American, but in France you can't take n man's time and leave without buying something." phatic opinion of himself and his methods. This kind of bullying is by no means an exception, and French shopkeepers do not seem to improve in this respect. If it is unpleasant for a customer, how degrading for the other party, for imagine an Ameror London merchant countenancing such

means?

English girls brought over as interpreters have told me that this forcing of purchases upon clients was a most difficult and humiliating thing for them to learn, but that they were loudly blamed if a customer escaped them. It might be added in this connection that the Louvre and Bon Murché have the methods of our shops. Everything is plainly marked, has one price and there is no driging to buy.

buy

Some of the smaller places carried on as branches
of English firms are also blameless, but with hardly
an exception the French places are "sinners" in a
less or greater degree, and it needs a cool head and
excepts of will power to shop to advantage. Foreigners have been known to admit that, after an
expertence or two, they quite enjoy the excitement
furnished by these very slippery methods; and, indeed, it would seem so to hear some well-known
grande dame chaffing and familiarly beating down
her Paris dressmaker.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE BUYING.

But this is getting away a bit from the subject of what people are buying. The average woman does not probably care about being told now what she is to wear next summer. In a general way there will be a lot of thin stuffs and all materials that ruffle and flounce nicely. Muslins covered with silk | employed. embroidery in rich colors will form a basis for cap-tivating frocks, and silks in plain colors, or with small patterns, will supersede the elaborate rich patterns used for the large untrimmed skirts of the basi.

There will be a deal of fine tucking and embroidery, shirring, fine ruffles and deep flounces, and ribbon bows and sash ends-everything that is dainty and conjuctish. But the average woman, if not in crying need of a new frock at this moment, probably will be before long, and just now, when fashions are supposed in the hidden atelier of the designer to be changing. It is well to look a bit forward when choosing something that shall end this season nicely and yet not be out of place in the coming one.

season nicely and yet not be out of place in the coming one.

Judging purely from a French standpoint, there will be an exaggeration rather than a change of modes this season. Reliable and conservative American fashion journals would seem to indicate that the extremely small habit-like skir: I described some months ago has not been popular at home. Neither have the skirts been burdened by the mass of trimming that is no longer a novelty here. Both of these extremes appear in the new models, and the American woman evidently is to have another chance as to whether she will accept or reject them.

For spring materials serges are the best or undeniably good for the street, and the soft cashmeres that come in so many shades for dressler occasions. The serge walking suit is certainly the plainest thing we have, yet even this is elaborately trimmed with folds or applique of velvet or cloth in another shade, or by braiding, which still remains in favor, although the pattern should be something out of the ordinary, and certainly hand done, to give it any cachet.



A MORNING ROBE OF CHIFFON AND CASHMERE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INVALIDS AND SOME CLOSING HINTS ON CHINA PAINTING. Pieces of felt or soft flannel should be placed be

tween choice plates or sancers when they are plied away. The edges of these pieces may be notched or pinked, if it is desired to have them especially attractive in appearance.

The following suggestion applies to the case of one student as well as to a number of students who may be working in a class: If a class of workers engaged in china painting give an exhibition of their work and invite their friends, by neatly written invitations, they will often be enabled to procure classes or orders for work which they would not otherwise have obtained.

ways in favor, and no one who attempts to upon china at the present time can afford to be ignorant of its characteristic features. The painting is always done upon the white ware, as the

Gold scrollwork is largely employed, often in re-

of Dresden colors intended for this style of deco-ration exclusively, but unless a specialty is made of this line of work, the La Croix colors may be used with entirely satisfactory results. Care must be taken, however, in selecting the colors to be used, choosing those only which are intense and pure in tone, and avoiding all the soft and "new"

The gold work, both plain and raised, is done as in other styles of decoration already described The paints are prepared for use in the same man ner, but there is no soft blending in tones in shading, and, as already stated, no outline of color is



The design shown herewith is a good example of the Dresden style of decoration. It is desirable

To paint this in La Croix colors, first tint the plain panels a bright yellow, using silver yellow for the purpose. Next draw the flower strays upon the plain white china, and paint them with the local colors, using carmine No. 2 rather thin for the roses, and leaving the white china liself for the highest lights. The leaves are of apple-green, the small flowers of deep blue-green. The half-blossoms

TEMPTING MENU FOR THE SICK.

Poached egg on toast.

"I was so lonely," a violet said,
As she nestled close to an eagle's breast,
So tred, too, of the dusk and the dew,
God sent you, I think, to give me rest.
Bear me away to the gates of day
To heights that forever are glad and green,
And soft on your breast as a bird in its nest.
Let me learn what living and loving mean."

The wind crept cold by the cyrle's edge.
That night, in his cavern beside the sea.
The bird slept well, but the pride of the dell.
Forgotten and faded cried, "Ah! me!
For the sweet, sweet dream, by the shadowing

To-day in the calm of his celd content,
High on the cliffs the bold bird sits
And never a thought of the harm he wrought
Through the sunny space of his memory flits;
But the wind in glee, creeps up from the sea,
And finding the violet doomed and dead,
Wafts it away from the gates of day,
And burles it down where the dueks are shed.
LEONORE VAN DE VERE.



RECIPES FOR SALTED ALMONDS AND

Jordan almonds by pouring boiling water over them. When they have stood covered for five minutes rub off the skins of the nuts, one by one, with the finger and thumb. This process of removing the skin of the almond, called blanching, is easily accomplished if the water is actually boiling, not merely warm, when it is poured over them. For this purpose the nuts should be placed in a tin pan and left a moment on the stove after the boiling water is poured over them. They should all be covered, in order that the skins of all shall be "started," so they will rub off easily with the

Dry the blanched nuts with coarse towels, so as to absorb any moisture about them, and measure them by the pint. Allow two tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil or the same amount of melted butter to each pint. Toss the nuts, a plut at a time, until they are evenly and thoroughly coated with the oil or the melted butter, if you prefer it. Let the nuts stand covered closely in the closet under the oven or in some such warm place for

CANDIED ALMONDS.

Candied almonds are not difficult to make. monds," emitting the salt. Put two cups of granu-lated sugar with ten tablespoonfuls of warm water done, to give it any cachet.

A novelty is a gown of rough huntagen green green combined with an extremely feitifixe cloral for paids of the company of the two woods is affective for an unpresent of the surface of black braid, and the combination of the two woods is affective for an unpresent of the surface of black braid, and the combination of the two woods is affective for an unpresent of the surface of black braid, and the combination of the two woods is affective for an unpresent of the surface of the surf over the fire to boil. Stir until the sugar is melt-

stream,

For the lonely life that I used to hate—

For the dusk and the dew so tender and true!"

But the wind made answer, "Too late; too late!"

CANDIED ALMONDS.

Select the best Jordan almonds. These are not shelled, sweet almond, which costs in the shell 2 cents a pound, or 50 cents a pound without the shell. Almonds dry after being shelled, therefore it is better and cheaper to purchase them in the shell, and crack them with an ordinary nut-crack-

finger and thumb.

under the oven or in some such warm place for about an hour, until they have partly absorbed the oil around them. Dredge two tablespoonfuls of fine sail over them, and stir in order to distribute the sail evenly. Spread the almonds on tin biscuit-pans, or, better still, on sheets of XXX tin that fit the oven, and let them bake in the oven bottom until they are slightly colored or begin to be crisp. If the oven is hot it will not take over ten or twelve minutes. It must not be too hot or they will burn.

Sailed almonds are a delicious confection to serve at dinner, with the cheese and crackers, or at an afternoon tea. They are sometimes chopped and put on coocolate loaf-cake.

CANDIED ALMONDS.

Blanch and prepare a pint of shelled Jordan aled and a syrup forms. Boll the syrup without silr-

Mrs. Cornella C. Bedford, president of the New York Association of Cooking Teachers, is a new and enthusiastic member of the Boston Mycological Club, the only one of its kind in the world. Its object is to bring together all those interested economically or scientifically in edible fungi, for nomically or scientifically in edible fungt, for the reason that it is pleasanter to study in company than alone. Mrs. Bedford is trying to create an interest in the subject here. Her object is to arouse a wider appreciation of the value of a cheap and abundant food supply which is comparatively neg-lected in America, and she will be pleased to hear from any one who wishes to join her. Her address is No. 16 East One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st.

The New-York Association of Teachers of Cookery has resolved, in view of facts recently laid before it, to send out no more appeals in behalf of Miss Juliet Corson, although it in no way withdraws its sympathies from her nor desires that its action

The Social Reform Club exists for the consideration and promotion of such measures for the social improvement of the city as can be undertaken in the immediate future with fair hope of suc Among its definite aims are the following: 1. The securing of home rule for Greater New-York; direct action by the people on important laws; public control of public franchises; Civil Service reform; a lower gas rate; a humane minimum wage for public and semi-public work; shorter hours, particularly for women; compulsory education for children under for women; compuisory education for women; compuisory education for the fifteen years; town halls and schoolrooms for public meetings; free public markets. 2. The enforcement of present laws concerning sanitation; increase of parks and playgrounds; increase of public baths; assessment of vacant lots; trusts. 3. The study of the problem of the unemployed. 4. The advancement of the interests of organized labor.

Both sexes are eligible for membership, and it is desired that there should be an equal proportion of wage-earners and non-wage-earners. The dues are \$3 a year, and thore is a voluntary fund for active work. Open meetings for discussion are held every Tuesday evening at No. 28 East Fourth-st.

The officers of the club are the following. Charles B. Spahr, president; Edward D. Page, first vice-president; Leonora O'Reilly, second vice-president, Edward Thimme, secretary; Annie W. Winsor, assistant secretary, and Charles Heady, treasurer.

The Executive Council consists of John N. Bogert, Henry O. Cole, Ernest H. Crosby, G. Grosvenor Dawe, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, John M. Goodale, Thomas Gunning, John S. Henry, Ella Levin, E. W. Ordway, Maude Perry, James B. Reynolds, Henry White, James H. Williams and Charles F. Wingato. fifteen years; town halls and schoolrooms for pub-

The Humanity Club, formed by Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of the former Secretary of the Interior, has become quite a power in the city of St. Louis. Its object is the improvement of the jails, asylums and similar institutions of the community.

The Jersey City Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just adopted a new constitution, under which it has added a town improvement depart-ment to the many formerly in operation.

for the purpose of supplying periodicals and tooks to those of the clergy and laity who are unable to procure good literature in any other way. It obtains from the different bishops the names of those who would like to be so supplied, and puts them in communication with others who are willing to mail to them regularly the periodicals they have read and no longer have any use for, the club paying the

It also sends out Christmas and Easter cards, prayer-books, Bibles, etc., and makes contributions to reading-rooms and Sunday-schools. Its office is at No. 281 Fourth-ave.

fourth in the United States in the matter of circulation, and would probably be first if it had money enough to supply the demand for books. The president is J. Frederick Kernochan, and two of the vicepresidents are women, Mrs. Richard James Cross and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow. Among its trustees are Miss Catherine W. Bruce. Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan. Mrs. Francis C. Barlow. Mrs. Rienard James Cross, Miss Florence Donnell, Mrs. Charles F. Woerishofter and Mrs. William H. Draper. The committee on library and reading-rooms is composed aimost entirely of women. Any one wishing to promote the work of the library may send contributions to the treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff, No. 25 West Forty-second-st. Checks should be made payable to his order.

One of the most interesting of the Long Island women's clubs is, perhaps, the smallest one, the "Philomathean," of Westbury. Its meetings take place fortnightly at the homes of members, and its aim is to pursue certain lines of study, with occa-sional branching out in the way of discussions and ilinstrated talks, these latter affairs having reference to the main interest. The present course is a com-

bers all live inland, they prefer this to a dinner in own with speechifying guests. One summer they frive to the South Side, spend the day in boating, bathing and taking their dinner on the beach and the next year they sail from Hempstead Harbor across the Sound, and carry out the same pro-

dues being only \$1, the treasury naturally is not a Bank of England. Still they are able to have occasional lectures from prominent persons. Dr. McGill, of Swarthmore College, lectured to them twice in the Westbury meeting-house, once on Racine, and afterward on Mollère, while Professor Kemp, also of Swarthmore, lectured on "Faust."

Many of the Philomatheans are graduates of Swarthmore and belong to the Society of Friends, and as the Friends have always encouraged the speaking of women in meeting, the Philomatheans are not afraid of their voices. They can discuss vital questions not only with an earnest spirit, but in an intelligible voice. Accordingly a recent innovation took the form of a delate, the subject being Tught the United States to Recognize Cuba?" Miss Grace Hicks, the newly elected president, was leader for the affirmatives, and Miss Alice Tims for the negatives. The affirmatives won. As the Philomatheans are all suffragists and many of them are young enough to look forward to voting on such matters, it becomes of interest to know how they regard such questions. is not a Bank of England. Still they are able to have

regard such questions.

Red letter days of the club are those when illustrated talks are given, as happens when a member returns from abroad with photographs of people and places. Miss Sarath Albertson, who spent several years studying art in Paris and Venice, gave a talk lately in her studio on a trip through Holland. She wore the costume of a Dutch peasant woman, and exhibited many sketches in water colors and oils. A later talk on Venice Miss Albertson illustrated with sketches, jewelry and fabrics.

The latest appeal to the club's treasury was in behalf of the Armenlans, and having received a letter certifying that \$12 would support one child for a year in Armenia, this amount was voted to the cause and sent to the committee in charge.

The Shakespeariana Club held its first regular neeting last night at the home of Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, No. 180 West Seventy-sixth-st. The play of "Hamlet" was taken up and discussed under the following heads, with the following memhers: The history of the play and sources of the plot. The dramatic art of the play. The action of the play. The supernatural in the play. The char-Was his madness assumed or real? Why did he kill Polonius and cause the death of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern? His love for Ophelia. The character of Ophelia. What caused her madness? The character of Horatio. The char-

her madness? The character of the Queen. The character of the Kinz. The character of the Queen. The character of Polonius. The character of Laertes. The grave diggers. The parallelisms of the play. The poetical beauties of the play. The natural history of the play. The Biblical allusions in the play. The anachronisms of the play. Plants and flowers mentioned and their significance.

This club was organized Saturday night a week aro. Mrs. Emily Dickey Beery was elected president. Miss Eleanor Pippey, secretary; Mrs. George A. Gune, treasurer, and Miss Pippey, chairman of the Executive Committee. The following are the charter members of the club: Mrs. Emily Dickey Beery, Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, Miss Eleanor Pippey, Miss Jean Ely, Miss Georgina Roberts, Mrs. Thomas Jackson, Mrs. Westover-Alden, John Alden, Professor Edwin M. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. George Gaul, Miss Louise Forsyth, Miss Sara Palmer, Miss Grace L. Donaghy, Miss Stella King, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Vorst, Miss Cornella Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hilton, Miss Josephine Vermilye and Mr. Chalmers.

ery, of Stapleton, has written a little pamphler, in which she call attention to the peculiar need of such institutions at the present time.

"Now that so many men with families are out of work," she says, "a corresponding number of mothers must put their shoulders to the wheel and be the breadwinners as well as the homemakers. It would seem most natural to expect the father to take care of the home, if the mother must earn the bread; but seldom do we find this condition. Two alternatives then are forced upon the mother. The first is to lock her children of tender years in her rooms while absent at her work. A perusal of our daily journals shows the corrible possibilities of this proceeding. And the daily recurrence needs no stronger argument to prove the necessity of some action to prevent the repetition of these tragedies. Her last resort is then to take from school the older children of

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290 Fifth Avenue.

The object of the Prison Guild is to aid boys and girls, and occasionally older persons who are arrested for small offences and who may be rescued from a life of crime by a little timely assistance. It does not concern itself with hardened criminals In the last report of the guild, which has just been issued, the guild visitor, Anna T. Sinclair, says that in the year ending January 1 she has assisted in the disposition of ninety cases by the courts, sometimes securing acquittals and sometimes mitigation of the penalty. Her success in the latter particular she attributes to the fact that she never asks for leniency without having made a thorough investigation of the facts and being convinced that they justify a light sentence. The guild is now only two years old. The officers are Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, president: Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, vice-president: Miss Mary Vanderpoel, treasurer: Mrs. Frederick K. Porter, secretary, and the Rev. George F. Nelson, chaplain, Mrs. Samuel Mitchell and Mrs. Charles Fosdick constitute the Committee on Cutting: Mrs. Frederick K. Porter, Mrs. William F. Hull and Mrs. Chement C. Guion, the Committee on Sewing in the women's prison, and the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, the Rev. Carroll Perry and Miss Frances M. Fair, the Committee on Singling and Sunday Afternoon Services. in the year ending January 1 she has assisted in

LIGHTING AND HEATING.

MISS PARLOA CAUTIONS HER HEARERS AGAINST DEFECTIVE VENTILATION-HOW TO MANAGE GAS.

Miss Parloa prefaced the fifth lecture of her ourse on "Domestic Economy" yesterday afterioon, at the Young Woman's Christian Association, East Fifteenth-st, with a resume of that part of her preceding lecture which dealt with the removal of stains and the restoring of color to woodwork Specimens of the various woods, with explicit direcions for the staining and restoring, finished an blect lesson.

The important subjects of "Fuels," "The Eco-Ventilation," were dealt with scientifically as well as practically.

Special stress was laid upon the necessity of a house being well ventilated. "In renting a house," said Miss Parloa, "see to it that the cold-air box opens where the air is pure, otherwise the house be filled with poisonous gases all the time. All the main part of the house should be thrown together as much as possible, thus keeping an equal emperature all over it, and insuring a free circulation of air. If there be a window in the upper hall which can be kept slightly open, it will help to keep the air of the house pure. The hot air from the furnace increases the available fresh air. If of pure air is lacking and the deficit must be made up some other way.

"An excellent plan for bedroom ventilation is the use of a piece of board, two or three inches wide and as long as the window is broad, placed under the lower sash. This insures a good circulation, without a direct draught. A room where the i, without a direct draught. A room where the is pure is much warmer at a temperature of 65 Deremus, Miss E. G. Lathrop, Mrs. Clarence Postlegrees than a 'close' one kept at a much higher

emperature."
To the query: "What do you consider the best emperature at which to keep a room?" Miss Parloa emperature at which to keep a room?" Miss Parloa emperature at which to keep a room?" Miss Parloa emperature." thove that."

Questioned as to a test for the purity of the air, suggested that a vessel holding lime-water would absorb impurities and turn milky if the air

on the matter of lighting. Miss Parloa emphasized the necessity of caring for the eyes. A student tamp was almost a necessity when one's occupation involved using the eyes in the eyening. She said: "Gas burners should be frequently cleaned and renewed when they do not work well. A loose key, that does not indicate when the gas is turned off or on, should not be endured for one day. When there is a whistling sound from the burning gas, it indicates that unconsumed gas is escaping through the burners.

the burners.

"When rubber tubing is used in a drop-light, always lower the light by turning off the gas at the pipe that supplies the tubing. The rubber tubing should be frequently removed from the lamp and pipe, and be hung in the open air."

The next lecture, Saturday, February 20, at 2 celock, will cover "The Use of Food: Selection and Care of Meats, Fish, Eggs, etc." Some suggestions will be reade as to cutting and carving means and

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

If all the crowned heads of Europe accept, as they doubtless will, the invitation to be present at the celebration of Queen Victoria's sixileth accession day, it is said that the court officials will have a hard task to dispose of them in a manner suitable to their rank.

The Emperor of Germany wishes the soldiers to be able to recognize the Empress when they see if the street, and to this end has ordered her pl to be hung in all the army barracks.

garettes will be glad to learn that lofty examples for the practice. Most of the women who sit on the thrones of Europe, it is said, are addleted to the use of the weed, the Dowager Empress of Russia consuming from thirty-five to forty cigarettes a day. The Austrian Empress is also an aimost incessant smoker and uses a mixture much stronger than the ordinary, being a Turkish growth heavily flavored with perique. She generally uses an amber holder, to prevent the fingers from becoming discolored.

an amber holder, to prevent the sales ing discolored.

Queen Amelie, of Portugal, one of the lovellest characters in the whole circle of European royalty, is also a devotee to such an extent that it is not unusual to see her smoking in her carriage when driving about the poor quarters of Lisbon on her many errands of mercy.

Maria Christipa, Queen Regent of Spain, the Dowager Czarina of Russia, the Queen of Rumania and the beautiful Margherita of Italy are others in the brilliant list. The young Princess of Naples, daughter-in-law to Queen Margherita, is also a cigarette smoker.

cigarette smoker. Queen Amelie of Portugal is a physician in "good and regular standing," having passed the examinaand regular statuding.

tions of the Eschola Polytechnica, the leading college of Lisbon and taken its degree. Her services are given exclusively to the poor among her subjects, and it is said that she attends to her professional duties with as much zeal as a physician dependent upon his profession for support.

BOUDOIR CHIT-CHAT.

"Open fireplaces that never have a fire within their cavernous depths are cheats and abominations, says a certain housekeeper. "Remove that elaborate decoration or huge vase, madame, and build just one honest fire of real logs! If you build one the matter is settled. You will thenceforth have a fire whenever the state of the thermometer renders it

Here is a hint for kitchen aprons: Make them with a full ruffle on the lower edge, which will catch chance drops and so protect the dress.

The walking-stick for women is said to be com ing in again. In "Gay Parce" they are the fad of the day. The cane must match the gown in color, and the head is often jewelled with stones of the same hue. Sometimes this jewelled head is made to serve

Valentine parties are quite the latest thing in so cial entertainment. Invitations are out for one to morrow at which every person present is expected to compose a valentine in verse. It may be a couplet or sonnet, but it must be a valentine sentiment, and it must be in poetic form—blank verse not admitted.

JAMAICA'S CLUB OF WOMEN.

IT DISCUSSES ECONOMICS, LITERATURE AND EDUCATION, AND BELIEVES IN ROTATION IN OFFICE.

The Jamaica (Long Island) Women's Club met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. S. L. Spader, one of its charter members. The second Wednesday of the month is the regular meeting day of the club, and the members of the three departments into which the club is divided, economics, literature and

branch of their special topics. The club was organized in 1888 by Mrs. Mabel Smith, daughter of Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, Its Smith, daughter of Airs. Once Thome annet, Its purpose is to discuss questions of permanent or current interest. One of the most pleasant of the clab fixtures is its annual lancheon, which takes place in November at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New-York City. On this occasion the club has an opportunity to entertain its members and friends, and the affair is always enjoyable.

Is always enjoyable.

The term of office is two years, and as one of the principles of the club bellef is rotation in office, there has been a new president every term. These officers have served since September, 1986. President, Mrs. J. Howard Hobbs: vice-president, Mrs. James Kehlbeck; secretary and treasurer, Miss James Rekhap. Executive Committee, Mrs. Frank A. Smith, Mrs. William S. Cogswell and Mrs. John Kendall Dunn. The club membership, which is limited to thirty, is full, and there are several names on the waiting list.

A WHIST CLUB DANCE.

PEEKSKILL PEOPLE RETURN SOME OF LAST SEASON'S COMPLIMENTS.

One of the most select dances of the season in Peckskill was held on Thursday evening in 'The Lyceum.' a portion of Dr. Depew's Peckskill opera nouse. It was given in honor of the Leap Year Whist Club, which entertained extensively last year. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Thomas J. Powers, jr., and Warren Southard Jor dan, of Peckskill, and George M. Travis, of Brooklyn. The patronesses were Mrs. Austin H. Catlin, Mrs. Warren Jordan and Mrs. Hannah Lee Powers The decorations were in lavender, the colors of the Leap Year Whist Club. Supper was served in the south room of the opera house. The attendance was large, the costumes of the ladies beautiful, and

the gathering as a whole a brilliant one The members of the Whist Club present, the guests of honor, were Misses Florence Travis, Evelyn Travis, Cora Morton, Florence Morton, May Hyde, Florence Hyde, Grace Jordan, Rachael Phyfe and Emille C. Tate. Among the well-known Peekskill society leaders present were Dr. and Mrs. Percy C. Snowden, Misses Caroline Allen, Anna Wilson. Effle Seymour, Bertle Seymour, Harriet M. Husted, Harriet Chapman, Florence Smith, Elizabeth Miller, Pearl Lawson, Allee M. Gilbert, Grace Powers, Ursula Catlin, Aileen Baker, Lulu Sutton and Laura Nation, and Hugh C. Rankin, J. Wiley Silleck, Thomas J. Snowden, Stanley Waters, Joseph M. Fox, Eugene M. Chapman, Edward Jordan, Victor M. Griswold, Clifford Couch, Henry Hyde, Emmet Irving and Samuel Halsted Denike, all of Peekskill, Clarence Kesner, of Brooklyn; Walter Schoneld, of Poughkeepsie; Professor Henry Dunning, of New-Haven; Nathan Platt Bushnell, of Montrose; I. & Schipper, of Pekin, Ill., and Haskin Wood, of Cambridge, Mass. ian, Rachael Physe and Emille C. Tate. Among

THE D. A. R. DELEGATION.

The New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will send a larger deleyear than ever before. The following are the names of the delegates and alternates

Alternates-Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. William C. Story, Mrs. J. H. Randell, Mrs. John Russell ung, Mrs. Walker Curry, Mrs. John Stanton and Mrs. Edward Bentley. Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent of the New-

Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent of the New-York City Chapter, will give a reception at the Arlington on the opening day of the congress, February 22, not only to delegates, but to all "sons" and "daugnters" and friends that may be in the city. Previously, at 2 o'clock, she will address the children of the American Revolution.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Stevenson will receive the delegates and alternates at her home in La Normandie.

In the afternoon Commander and Mrs. Dickens will receive.

On Friday the election occurs. D. A. R. SCHOLARSHIP.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at 6 neeting held on December 5, 1896, the New-York City Chapter of the D. A. R. has just founded & cholarship in American history, to be awarded to a member every two years by competitive examin a memoer every two years of competitive curse in American history in Barnard or Columbia College, and at the end of that time she will receive a diploma from the college, setting forth her ability to teach American history in any school or college in the world. The chapter will devote \$25 per annum to this purpose, and the examinations will be held every two years. be held every two years.

THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.

The outery over the slaughter of birds for milnery purposes is said to be without cause nonor of supplying a large part of the demand is claimed for the humble barnyard fowl, while large part of the paradise plumes and ospreys are large part of the paradise plumes and espreys are clever imitations. Regarding the real esprey, buyers say that it is absurd to suppose that it is obtained by killing the mother bird on her nest, since that would zoon exterminate the species, whereas the supply is increasing in response to the demand. While buyers and storekeepers claim the above is true, the members of the different societies to prevent the killing of birds declare that the little antmals are now being slaughtered in greater number than ever before.

SHE READS HIEROGLYPHICS.

Mrs. James Robottom, of Jersey City, is an inde-fatigable student of everything Egyptian, having Egyptologists of France and Germany have written to urge her to complete her investigations by an extended stay in the land of the Pyramids. Ten years ago somebody loaned Mrs. Robottom "One Thousand Miles Up the Nile." She read it while convalescing from an illness, and became so epamoured with the subject that she has pursued it amoured with the subject that she has pursued a vigilantly from that day to this. She has lectured in Jersey City and Brooklyn several times, and has been invited to speak at Cornell. One of her talks is about Queen Hatassee, a legend of whom adors one side of the obelisk in Central Park. This Queen was the daughter of one of the warrior kings of Egypt. Mrs. Robottom reads these legends easily, having long since familiarized herself with hieroslyphics.

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